HOW AND WHY PAYNE WAS MADE SENATOR. A SCHEME TO GET CONTROL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The open letter recently addressed to Senator Payne by "Sim" Donavinfamiliarly known in the days of John G. Thompson's parcer as Sergeant-at-Arms as "Silver-haired Si has been generally accepted as an open declaration of war by the Thurman wing of the Ohlo Democracy against the adherents of Senator Payne. That may be a surface indication, but there is a broader significance attached to it than a simple assault by the member of one faction upon the leader of another rather the apparent leader, for Senator Payne is only eader in name. Donavin's letter may not have been prompted by any suggestion or influence inclination, but it represents the thought and fear of many Democrats in Ohio and elsewhere. They have been noting carefully the actions of a co:erie of men, who having abandoned the environ ment of State politics for the broader one of the Nation at-large, and with Washington as their base of operations are quietly perfecting their plans to capture the Demoeratic National Convention in 1883, dictate the nomina tion for President and control the policy and patronage of the Government. The men who went down wit Pendleten in his defeat and the adherents of Judge Thurman in Ohio and elsewhere, who witnessed the humiliation of the "Old Roman" at Chicago in 1884. know thoroughly the power of the men who defeated them, have gauged exactly their calculating persistency and unscrupulousness, and Donavin's letter is a warning to the Democracy.

The letter is also a preface to a bit of political history of recent date which when known can leave no doubt as to the character and purposes of the men to whom Donavin indirectly addressed his letter. The letter deals, however, in indirect allusions, where direct state ments would have made more clear the purpose that prompted it.

charges, also, that the organization that defeated Pendleton and elected Henry B. Payne United States Senator, went about it in a clumsy fashion. Such was not the case. The canvass against Pendleton was managed by cool calculating men, and they did not make the mistake of advertising themselves, by sending out a band of purchasing agents, to pick up purchasable legislators here and there throughout the State of Ohlo. A few facts connected with that notorious canvass will serve as an explanatory supplement to the Donavin open letter, and show more clearly the coherent purpose that, originating in a factional fight in Ohio and in creasing in strength with success, seeks bigger game and broader fields.

It is true, as Mr. Donavin says, that Henry B. Payne was not mentioned during the Ohio canvass of 1883 as a candidate for United States Senator, but it is not true that Senator Pendleton's right to a re-election was con ceded. The opposition to Senator Pendleton, beginning in 1881, developed into a bitter fight to control the State organization in 1882-when the Pendleton men won by a scratch-and was continued in 1883 at the State Convention that nominated Judge Hoadly for Governor, when the anti-Pendleton forces, led by John R. McLean, John Farley, "Dave" Paige. "Dan" McConville, Charles Constantine and "Gil Barger, wrested the control of the State organization from Senator Pendleton and captured the whole political machinery of the Ohio Democracy. From that time Pendleton and his friends recognized it as a struggle to the death. John R. McLean was the "Warwick" of this and preceding contests against Senator Pendleton, but back of him was a willing and powerful organization, representing at that time a majority of the Ohio Demo-, who did not feel kindly toward Senator Pendleton after his Civil Service departure.

The opposition, however, had not centred on any man

to pit against Senator Pendleton until after the State election of 1893. Early in November, 1883, a meeting was held at Cieveland, which was attended by John R. McLean, Oliver Payne, Colonel Thompson, Secretary of the Standard Oil Company; John Farley, Charles Constantine, "Gil" Barger and "Dan" McConville. The availability of Durbin Ward, George L. Converse, John W. Bookwalter and others was freely discussed, and it was finally decided that Henry B. Payne was the best whom to centre the opposition to Pen-McLean was the most strenuous advocate of Senator Payne, and by his insistence won Oliver Payne to consent to placing his father in the nator Payne, at this time, had not been consulted, and was not aware until so ne time later that a fight was being waged in his behalf against Senator Pendleton. When the Cleveland conclave adjourned the plan of the Senatorial canvass had been fully determined. The Standard Oil office in Cleveland was to be the principal headquarters, John R. McLean was to gake care of the Hamilton County delegation, and careful men were to be selected in every county and Senatorial district in the State to investigate and report whom their Representatives and Sena-tors favored, whether they were already committed, honestly undecided, or straddling the fence waiting for some one to knock them off with an inducement. a week after the man and plan had been selected active operations were begun, and backed by plenty of money the work was quickly and efficiently done. Cleveland became for a time a veritable Mecca for Senators and Representatives elect. They came inder cover, generally accompanied by some one who could introduce them properly, but in some cases they were well enough known not to require an escort or introduction. To mention any of them now is only for the purpose of rendering into definite form what was vaguely hinted at in the Donavin letter.

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The Hon. Elmer White, who is an applicant for Mr. Rounds's piace in the Government Printing Deputiment; the tion. Godfrey Jaeger, who has been appointed a special agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau, it has been appointed to the Hon. Heary Bohl, who wanted to the Hon. Heary Bohl, who wanted to the Hon. Heary Bohl, who wanted to the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Onto: the Hon. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Crawford County, and County. Mears I. A. Burns Office of Crawford County, MeBride of Stark County, Lies of Lieking, and Young and Lowenstein of Prankin County were promisent among the number who visited Civevland. All of these men represented on Stark County and County of the Hon. Mears I was the Hon. Means I were the work of the Frankin County were promisent among the "Forest Clip," redoient with the persuasive and farreaching aroms of Standard Oil, they went forth entrest and determined adherents of Mr. Payne. Only the Payne, County of the Mears I was the bound by the claims of McLean et al., to the exclusion of all others, the combination has been compelled to witness favors bestowed on those whom they thought they had forever retired. Some favors have been secured, but they are not satisfied. Malcontents in other States have I need them and are controlled by them; though dissatisfied with Cleveland, they are biding their time. Shrowd calculators, active and adroit politicians, persistent as fate, with ample funds at their command, vigilant indeed must be the organization that defeats

KREPING UP THE FIGHT AGAINST THE PASTOR The split in the Old Bushwick Sundayschool, Brooklyn, by which a majority of the scholars and teachers, including ex-Superintendent Samuel Murand teachers, including ex-superintendent sames Murphy, are arrayed against the pastor of the church, the Rev. Robert H. Barr, because, they say, he and the consistory of the church tried to meddle in the affairs of the school, was continued yesterday, and the malcontents, who last Sunday numbered nearly one hundred of the scholars and teachers, met again in Prohibition Hall, No. 390 Grand-st. There was a large increase in the number of the malcontents, who yow not to return until Mr. Barr gets out. The Rev. Christopher Rhodes, pastor of the Central Eaplist Church, addressed the Sunday and the control of the Central Course, addressed the Sunday and the control of the Central Eaplist Church, addressed the Sunday and the control of the Central Eaplist Church, addressed the Sunday and the control of the Central Eaplist Church, addressed the Sunday and the control of the Central Eaplist Church, addressed the Sunday and the control of the Central Eaplist Church, addressed the Sunday and the control of the control of

day-school and said that he sympathized with them in their sad affair. He told them that gatherings of that kind often resulted in large congregations being organized by makeottents from a certain church and led to entire satisfaction not only to the church from where they separated but also to themselves. He admonished them to abstam from evil and make the best of their situation and also never to forget the church from whose school they separated.

situation and also never to forget the church from whose school they separated.

Ex-Superintendent Murphy followed and advised his followers to remember what the clergyman had said and ended by asking all present to endeavor to get as many scholars as they could who has left old Bushwick on account of the rupture and bring them to that hall next Sunday, when they will decide upon forming a permanent organization.

A large audience was again present in the church last avening in the expectation that the paster would refer

next Sunday, when they will decide upon forming a permanent organization.

A large nudience was again present in the church last evening in the expectation that the pastor would refer to the trouble, but he did not allude to it. He delivered a discourse on the discovery of inoculation for the pre-vention of hydrophobia.

A DISORGANIZED PARTY.

AGREED ONLY ON LARGE APPROPRIATIONS. THE DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

TIVES NEGLECTING THE PUBLIC BUSINESS. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE Washington, Jan. 16. - The Democratic leaders are not agreed on any defined policy concerning the public questions that will come before the House. Hence, they are slow in getting to work. Notwithstanding the change in the rules it is doubtful if anything more will be accomplished by this House than by the do-nothing body that preceded it, except in the way of making large appropriations. The Administration is seeking to urge forward the public business, but so far interference from that quarter has resulted in more harm than good. Considerable of the dissatisfaction growing out of the distribution of the committee places is charged to the interference of Cabinet officers. Secretary Bayard admits that he was res sponsible for the crowning outrage in the removal of ex-Minister Curtin from the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to make a place for the youthful Perry Belmont; and some other, though less conspicuous, blunders are traceable to similar influences. Postmaster-General Vilas and the White House had much to do with the make-up of the Post-Office Committee, and in a like manner some other committees were formed to carry out the ideas of the Administration. In some cases it is known that written pledges were exacted as to votes of members on certain questions to come before ommittees. Mr. Morrison, of course, next to Mr. Carlisle, had the most to say concerning the committees but the Administration's influence is seen in various di rections. This has meensed many members, and aids in the disorganization that prevails in the Demo cratic ranks. "Before six weeks," said a friend of Mr. Randall's to-day, "this House will be in such a muddle that nothing but Mr. Randall's guiding hand will save the majority from destruction." The eager ness with which the Democrats are running counter to the Administration on the silver and some other questions is an outcropping of this rebellious feeling.

There is a good deal of basis in the talk about the ten dency of the Western and Southern members to combine on a free trade and silver policy, with large appropriations for Western and Southern improvements. private Mr. Morrison talks with great confidence of his purpose to pass a tariff bill expressing his preference for another attempt at horizontal reduction. " If the Senate wants to defeat a tariff bill," he said recently, " let it do so. We do our part when we pass one and make our record on the subject. Then let the country decide be tween the two houses or the two parties at the next election. I have no fear of the result. The Democratic party is for revenue reform, and no true Democrat will stand in the way of such legislation."

The bills already introduced call for several millions of dollars for public buildings and for many millions for rivers and harbors. The engineers' estimates as to " the amount that can be profitably expended in the next fiscal year" on uncompleted river and harbon improvements amounts to \$12,332,100. If the amount already asked in the shape of bills for new works, including the projected Hennepin Canal, is added, the total will amount now to over \$60,000,000 which is asked for the next fiscal year. In this enormous sum there is nothing included for New-York Harbor. Mr. Hewitt says that only a small sum will be asked this year to complete the survey begun last summer, order that a definite plan may be agreed upon before beginning the work of improvement. Conversations with Democratic members of the River and Harbor Committee show that they favor liberal ap propriations. Delegations from "the South Atlantic Ports Convention," the Monongahela Improvement Association, the Kansas City Convention, the Tuscaloosa Con vention, and from various other such bodies, have applied for hearings before the River and Harbor Commitice, and there is every indication that it will recommend a River and Harbor bill that will exceed the "Jumbo

The Military Committee, of which General Viele is a member, will, he says, recommend liberal appropriations to carry out Mr. Tilden's ideas concorning the need of seacoast defences. But Mr. Morrison and his friends declare that "it is mach more important to improve the commercial highways of the Nation than to spend money in works that may hereafter prove worthiesa." It is not impossible, however, that a large appropriation will be made for the deleuces. Mr. Bial's bill to appropriate \$78,000,000 for educational purposes is also likely to pass. Many Southern members who at first opposed that measure are new its warm advocates. The great portion of the money will go into the hands of the frandulent State Governments that now exist in the South, and the Southern politicians begin to appreciate the advantage of handling such a fund. If the bill resches the House in the shape that it passed the Senate at the last session it is fairly certain to go through. The Naval Committee is govered by to carry out Mr. Tilden's ideas concerning the need

bill reaches the House in the shape that it passed the Senate at the last session it is fairly certain to go through. The Naval Committee is avowedly in favor of liberal appropriations for the construction of new vessels; and it is probable that they will report in favor of constructing them in Government yards as recommended by Secretary Whitney. This will require a large appropriation for the purchase of new machinery, and it will afford an opportunity to give employment to an army of Democrate, at a large and unnecessarily increased expense to the tax payers.

On this matter of liberal appropriations for public works there is subsjantial mannimity in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Kandadi, Mr. Holman, and a few others oppose it, but their opposition will be powerless; as there are some Kepublicans who, through the log-rolling process, may be induced to vote for those bills. But when it comes to questions that concern the welfare of the entire people the Democratic party is badly divided. Mr. Morrison may be able to pass a tariff bill, but that is doubtful. On the silver question there is no unanimity in the party, and it is the same way in regard to inter-State commerce and other matters. There are about sixty members who want to make speeches on the silverquestion, and there will be as many more on the tariff. Taking all those things into consideration, therefore, the outlook for beneficial legislation is about as bad as it could be. Already more than a month of time has been wasted, and the majority in the House shows no inclination to improve in its methods. The Senate is passing bills in about the same way as last year, though the hope of their receiving fair consideration in the House is growing less and less.

AREAD OF THE WORLD ON FIREWORKS. RAPID GROWTH OF THE PYROTECHNIC INDUSTRY IN THIS COUNTRY.

An article published recently bemoaned the decay of patriotism in this country. Among other things it was said that fireworks, the time-honored means by which the forefathers were accustomed to work off their superfluous enthusiasm for the sacred and undying cause of liberty, fraternity and equality were falling almost entirely into disuse. To ascer-tain the truth of this statement a TRIBUNE reporter saw the representative of a large fireworks manufactur ing company the other day. "There are more fireworks used in the United States now," said the man of red lights and Roman candles, "than ever before. As a manufacturing industry it is just fairly underway here. It is only a few years ago since we ceased to be entirely dependent aron England, France, China and Japan for our pyrotechnic amusements, but in those few years we

have made wonderful progress in the business. "Many people think that the pyrotechnic art is one pecultar to the Mongolian race. It was for centuries, but we have taken it in this country and developed it so that to-day we excel any other nation on the face of the earth in the kind and amount of this work produced. We soud goods from here to all parts of the globe. The writer of the article you mention is evidently laboring ander the impression that the miserable, treacherous, annoying little things called firecrackers, the explosion of which has been wisely prohibited in all really civil ized cities, are all that is comprehended by the term Breworks. There is no doubt that these are going out of popular favor, and the somer they do the better, but they are a very small part of real pyrotechnics, such as and a thousand other places during the summer."

and a thousand other places during the auminer."

"Are directackers maintactured with any degree of success in this country?"

"We cannot begin to compete with the Chinese in making them. We can produce just as good work but it costs five times as much owing to the low wages paid in that benighted country. The Japanese make very fine day fireworks, but we are producing them on a different and better principle. The Japanese, as you know, roll the paper figure in a bomb, which is exploded in the air and the paper descends to the earth like a parachute, affording but a few minutes in which to view it. We employ the but air batloon principle and by this means the objects are seen better and for a longer period."

"Is not the manufacture of fireworks still considered a dangerous employment?"

Not necessarily. The recent discoveries in chemis try have done much to lessen the risk of accidents. Fornerly red light could only be produced by one substance and this was one that required great care in handling to avoid explosions. But now there are six or seven articles that will produce a brilliant crimeon finame and some of these is dangerous to use. The mishaps that now occur in the liceworks factories are few and generally due to inexcusable carelessuess on the part of the employes."

AID FOR SERVIAN AND BULGARIAN SOLDIERS. Boston, Jan. 17.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Association of Geneva, at Washlugion, reports generous contributious from the local societies throughout the country for the relief of the suffering sick and wounded soldiers in Bulgaria and Servia, from which countries the auxiliary Red Cross associations lately issued an appeal for aid. THE QUARANTINE SYSTEM.

A DEFENCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS. EX-SENATOR PLATT DECLARES THAT HE IS THE VICTIM OF MALICIOUS ATTACKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It seems proper that I should no longer submit in silence to the malicious attacks made upon me in connection with the administration of the affairs of the State quarantine establishment. The present crusade against the quarantine system and

officers has been systematically engineered and persist-

ently pushed by a combination of interested parties for

their own selfish purposes, the chief object being the re-

moval of the present incumbents in order to remove the

restrictions imposed upon foreign rags. The prime mover in this raid has been Mr. Augustine Smith, a wealthy manufacturer of paper and a shareholder in The New-York Times, aided and abetted by the proprietors of The Times and Harper's Weekly (and their echoes), to whom Mr. Smith sells his products, and some of the rag importers of this The cause for this rag-newspaper city. crusade is based upon the action of the Health Officer, who, in harmony with the policy of the health authorities of Boston, Philadelphia and all the leading ports of entry in this country, and in view of the threatened ap proach of Asiatic cholera, made a ruling which required all imported rags, and especially rags from the vile siums of Egypt, Italy, Japan, France and Spain, to be satisfactorily disinfected, either before shipment or after arrival here, and the action of the Quarantine Commissioners as a Board of Appeal sustaining his policy. It should be said here that in the written opinion affirming the action of the Health Officer the commissioners stated their conclusions and the reasons therefor, and no attempt has been made by the rag combination to controvert them. They charge that under this ruling they are compelled to disinfect by one process only-that of injecting superheated steam into the bale—which process is patented and a monopoly, and that the price charged for disinfection, viz., \$5 a ton, is exorbitant. They also charge that the Quarantine authorities are interested in the concern or its profits. To this last slanderous charge I desire first of all to record a most positive and emphatic denial. I assert for myself, and know that I can speak for my associates, that it

is wost maliciously false and that no one connected with the Quarantine establishment in any capacity has now or ever had any interest, direct or remote, in the stock or profits of this or any other disinfecting process or company. The process of disinfection which was approved by the Health Officer is practically the only one which has ever been offered for the disinfection of rags in bale. It is the property of Mr. E. B. Bartlett, one of the most prominent and reputable citizens of the city of Brooklyn and merchants of New-York. Another method, known as the enlphur-vacuum process, was thoroughly tested by the Health Officer and experts, and its adoption sauctioned, but it was never put into practical use because, as the owners stated, they discovered that the quantity of rags to be disinfected was likely to be limited and they would not be warranted in making the necessary outlay for plant or in fixing a less price for the work than the Bartlett figure. Certain rag importers came before the board at various times and stated their opinion that effectual disin-fection ought to be and could be performed at various prices from sixty cents to one dollar and a half a ton, but not one of them ever produced, or at tempted to produce, a responsible party or process that would do the work at any price. Although not a part of

would do the work at any price. Although not a part of their duty, the Commissioners made diligent but hefectual search for some pian which would afford the needed relief. On the other hand, Mr. Bartiett appeared before the board and made can that it had cost him four dollars and forty cents to disinfect every ton of razs he had treated, without taking into account his large investment in plant; and exhibited his figures in detail to substantiate his affidivit.

A few figures taken from official statisties will go far to expose the depths of mendaelty and maintousness developed by certain newspapers in their representations of this case. For the year 1855, just closed, the total importation of razs his this port amounted to 160,219 bales, or about 4,000 tons, of which only 27,800 hales, or about 7,000 tons, are distincted here. The bilance were disinfected abroad and permitted to eater without restriction. At five dollars a ton the gross amount paid by the importers to the disinfector could be int paid by the importers to the disinfector could b

amount paid by the importers to the animic consecution of the lan \$35,000.

Harper's Weekly is responsible for a statement, which has gone the rounds of the press, that the actual cost of disinfecting by the super-heated steam process is sixty cents per ton, yielding a profit of \$4.40, per ton.

"This sum," they say, "upon an amoual importation of 175,000 tons, would be \$770,000. The inter absurbity of this statement is shown by the figures and facts I have already elven. An imagination that can raise 7,000 tons to 175,000, and make \$770,000 profits on actual payments for disinfecting aggregating only \$55,000, requires no further attention at my hands.

tures almost annually to preserve them from utter destruction, and, but for the appropriation which was made has whiter for the protection of Hoffman Island, it is the opinion of the engineer to charge of the repairs that a portion of the island and buildings would have been sweep away by recont storms.

No contracts for repairs of any magnitude have ever been made except by advertisement for proposals and acceptance of the lowest responsible bidder.

The largest expenditure for repairs in recent years, \$17,700 for Swinburne Island, was made under the supervision of an engineer designated at the request of the Commissioners by Controller James W. Wallsworth, I court for myself and associates the most scarching inquiry hot all our transactions. T. C. Platt.

President of the Board of Commissioners of Quarantine, New-York, Jan. 17, 1886.

WHEAT.

EXPORTS SUBINKING AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATING -POWER OF THE BRITISH SILVER MARKET. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Exports of wheat and flour during the nonth of December appear from trade reports to have been about 7,000,000 bushels. The returns from Portland. Oregon, are not quite complete, and the amount may be increased 100,000 centals. So far the quantities known to have been shipped are equivalent to 2,883,270 bushels wheat from the Pacific ports, and 4,117,073 from the chief Atlantic ports. Complete official returns from all the ports in the country make the net exports during the five months ending with November equivalent to 31,755,018 bushels of wheat, so that the total for the six months will not be far from 38,755,000 bushels. If the exports for the remainder of the crop year should be as large as those of January-Jone inclusive, 1885, namely 57,126,305 bushels not, the total for the year would be only 95,881,666 bushels, and there would then be left over, July 1, if the consumption should not be greater than the average for the past few years, or about 4.5 bushess per capita for food and use in manufactures, not far from 71,000,000 bushels of wheat.

There is no present reason to expect that the exports

will be as large as they were during the first half of 1885. The British markets close the year with prices even lower than were touched at any time in 1884. Though the average last year was the lowest for 105 Phonograms of the property of the period of 31s. ; for the weeks ending December 12 and 19 only 30s. 5d : far the week ending December 26 only 30s. 2d., and for the week ending January 2 only 30s. 2d., making for the five weeks an average of only 30s. 71cd. per quarter. For fifty-three weeks ending with January he average was only 32s. 91gd., against 35s, 81gd. in 1884. The sales have of late been so free, in spite of extreme low prices, that British trade journals are gravely discussing a suspicion that the official report of the British crop was about 41,000,000 bushels below the truth. The suspicion appears to have no foundation whatever, but the character of the market is clearly indicated by the fact that it is seriously discussed.

In a letter which you published a year ago, attention was called to the harmful influence of speculation in products on domestic exports, and it was urged that th ountry was likely to be left with an enormous surplus of wheat. During the past year the results have be more disastrous; prices here have been held steadily above the level of Liverpool, ever since the new crop began to come in. British markets have been supplied therefore. mainly from other countries and from the Pacific States. Prance has cut down imports of wheat to about 6,000,000 bushels from August 1 to November 30, 6,00,000 bushels from August 1 to November 39, against about 16,600,000 for the same menths of the provious year. The visible supply here has swelled so that January 2 it was 58,655,325 bushels of wheat alone, and yet Bradstre 48 finds about 10,000,000 bushels more in sight at various smaller towns. In addition there is a great quantity of flour, not merely 1,105,000 barrels, as Bradstreef's reports, which would be less than a single week's supply for the country, but doubtless several those as much. Indeed, figures have been published going to show that the quantity remaining at all waxes alone must be not much below 1,000,000 Sarrels, judging from the receipts and shipments of wheat and four at that point duries the past year. Moreover, these statistics refer to the apply in the Atlantie States alone, but the siatement by Meyer, Wisson & Ca., subtished in San Francisco, shows a supply of 430,000 tons in that State January 1, not in the hands of producers in cross of the quantity still required in Calfornia for consumption and seed. Doubtless there is also a large surplus in Oregon, and the quantity still held by producers in those States, as in the Western States, is also large. It may be supposed that home consumption will materially increase because prices are so low. But against about 16,600,000 for the same menths of the

the retail, prices of bread and four have not been reduced in correspondence with the wholesale, and the state of industry in many branches is such that considerable economy is likely to prevail. In a word, speculation has made it probable that the country will have to carry over to another year a surplus exceeding 70,000.000 bushels, it will be remembered that the surplus last year was estimated at about 139,000,000 bushels, and the Agricultural Bureau reports the yield as 357,112,000 bushels. The mean population for the year is about 59,250,150, and the probable consumption at the average rate 266,625,711 bushels of wheat whom which with 53,000,000 bushels for seed, would leave about 166,900,000 for export. So far, as above stated, there has been sent out only about 38,700,000 bushels, and the year is half gone.

53,000,000 bashels for seed, would feated, there has been sent out only about 38,700,000 bushels, and the year is half gone.

The fail in silver has an influence on the wheat market which many ignore. The producer of India sells wheat for silver, and if he gets the usual price it makes no difference to him whether the silver is cheap or dear. But the British buyer can get silver at about 46 gd per ounce, and every decline in the price of that metal reduces the price at which he is able to ofter Indian wheat in the London market, or adds to his profils. The consequence has been that the shipments from India during three months cuding November 30 were about 12,000,000 bushels, and though the movement from that country usually falls off from January 1 to April 1, it is not unlikely that the stimulating influence of the low price of sliver may cause increased shipments this year. Within about three months the new crop of wheat from India will begin to come into the market, and in view of the course of British prices of late it seems not improbable that British grain will nearly meet the needs of British markets until new supplies from India begin to come forward. American farmers can no longer afford to ignore the direct and unfavorable influence of British control of the sliver market upon American agriculture. By looking up a large part of the supply of sliver, this the direct and unfavorable influence of British control of the silver market upon American agriculture. By looking up a large part of the supply of sliver, this country makes it easier to control the price in London, and helps those who resist international agreement upon the colange. If we persist in that course and drive gold out of this country, the British control of the price of silver will be far more complete than it is now, and more surely and effectively used to our disadvantage. Truly, New-York, Jan. 11, 1886. W. M. G.

UNDERTAKERS PREPARING TO ACT. OPPOSING THE NEWTOWN HEALTH BOARD. TO SEEK AN INJUNCTION RESTRAINING IT-AEGU-

MENTS AGAINST THE TAX. The committee appointed by the Undertakers' Society last Tuesday evening has been busily engaged since then in making preparations to test the legality of the Newtown Health Board's new burial law. They have visited Dr. Nagle, of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and were considerably encouraged in their efforts by what he said on the subject. Dr. Nagle declared that the resolution of the Newtown authorities was illegal; that there was no authority for any local health board requiring a fee for a burial permit, and in support of his statements he read Section 7, Chapter 322, of the laws of 1880, which states that the cost of issuing burial permits is a proper charge upon the county. In response to an inquiry as to the penalty incurred by the Newtown Health Board for enforcing its law in case it has not the proper legal authority for so doing, he pointed to Section 315 of the Penal Code, which reads:

"A person who, without authority of law, obstructs r detains any person engaged in carrying or accompanying the dead body of a human being to a place of

burial is guilty of a misdemeauor."
The preceding section also provides that any person The preceding section also provides that any person attaching the body of a dead person for a debt shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. This, it is claimed, is now virtually being done by the Newtown people, as they will not allow a body to be buried until the dollar is paid. The committee then asked Mr. Prestite, the counsel of the Health Board of this city, to act for the undertakers. He tool them to draw up their case in form and he would consider it and give them his opinion in a few days. The committee then went to the office of the Calvary Cemetary, in Mulberry-st., and were there informed that this corporation would also confect the obnexions law and that it had already beginn making arrangements for getting out an injunction against the Health Board. Superintendent Brean said that even the bodies belonging to poor people, whom the cemetery buries free, are subject to the tax, and a case was mentioned which occurred Wednesday, when the body of a child whose father had no money was kept at the cemetary gate until some kind-bearted persons collected enough to pay the dollar and allow the burial service to go on.

Ex Alderman J. J. Slevin is a member of the legisla-

ing aggregating only SE5,000, requires no further attention at my hands.

The New York Times, which has been especially virulent in its attacks on the quarantine authorities, has been equally erroneous in its statements. As an example, in order to make out a case of entravagance, it raises the figures in its statement of the appropriation of 1885 for Swinburne Island improvements from \$1,500 to \$15,000. It also lays at our door a private bill, which it designates as agrider, in which the quarantine authorities had no interest whatever and of which they had not file shaftlest knowledge. I assert without fear of contradiction from any honest source that there is no department of the State Corernment that has been all indistrict with greater economy or with more scrupplous honesty than the affairs of the Quarantine Department. No appropriation has ever been asked that was not absolutely necessary for the work of the Counsission or the care, maintenance, or protection of the property of the State. In every instance of late years, the Governor has been requisitions at the personal expense of the Commission or the care, maintenance, or protection of the property of the State. In every instance of late years, the Governor has been requisitions at the personal expense of the Commission or the care, maintenance, or protection of the property of the State. In every instance of late years, the Governor has been requisitions at the personal expense of the Commission or the care, maintenance, or protection of the property of the State. In every instance of late years, the Governor has been requisitions at the personal expense of the Commission or the care, maintenance, or protection of the property of the State. In every instance of late years, the Governor has been reconstitutional. However, it is not the centerty corporates and the property of the state. In the other, that the every substance is obtained with general points of deciration and the sping would be a file to be a sanitary measure, why is it comes in its rather

"The deliar will not really come out of the under-akers' pockets, will it!"
"No, and this is the worst feature of the law, It comtakers' peckels, will it!"

"No, and this is the worst feature of the law. It compets the poor people to pay the taxes of rich corporations, and at a time when they can least afford to do it. You know when a death occurs in a poor family it takes every cent they can rake and scraps to pay the doctor's till and the charges for burying the dead, now matter how cheaply this is done. Now, every penny of additional charges imposed is a burden and is keenly relit. Why, last Sunday an undertaker who introd some of my carriages told me that one of his drivers took a child's body down to one of the cemeteriage, and when the dollar was demanded at the cemetery gates it took the last cent the father had to pay it. The law is not only illegal, in my opinion, but most ubjust, and fuon't think it will stand in the course, to which it will soon be submitted."

The Newtown authorities feel jubilant over their success thus far and laugh at the threats of the undertakers are making a great fuse about the tax, but after all it does really come out of the cemeteries. How does it! Why, all, or nearly all, of the cemeteries pay a commission for each body brought for interment. Lutheran pays \$1, Evergreen \$1.00, while some of the others give as much as \$2. Now, the undertakers an turn all or part of this over to the town and never mind taxing their patrons at all. Of course it is not likely that they will do so."

The Calvary Cemetery people deny that they pay any commission to undertakers, they say that it is only done by the new corporations for a while when beginning business.

The Mt. Olivet Cemetery authorities complain that a

commission to undertakers; they say that it is only done by the new corporations for a while when beginning business.

The Mt. Olivet Cometery authorities complain that a great many people, assied by the name, come there in search of the crematory which is situeted some distance from this cometery and is more conveniently reached by another line of railroad than the one that goes to this burying ground. The crematory is only a few rods from Fresh Pont, a station on the Long Island Railroad, about ten minutes' ride from Long Island City.

Shortly after the passage of the new burial resolution by the Newtown Board of Health, and before it went into effect, the Secretary of the State Board of Health declared that it was illegal. The Board has realtimed his opinion by passing the following:

"Whereas, The public health act reguires for burial only a permit, duly issued by the local Board of Health having jurisdiction where the death occurred, and "Whereas, I hasbeen the instruction of this Board that such permit should be issued without charge and should accompany the body to the piace of burial, to be retained by the sexton or cemetery keeper as a vouchor that the law has been compiled with.

"Escolved, That the action of the Board of Health of Newtown, Queeus County, in prohibiting burials in any of the cemeteries within its limits without a second permit from its own clerk, for which a fee is demanded, is not justifiable on sanitary grounds."

Handsome walking costumes are made of dark gray plush without trimmings of any bind, Bedrooms with low ceilings papered may be seen in many o'ty houses.

New picture frames are made of mahogany without

carrie and many of the new pictures are framed with-Pretty fire screens are of black satin embroidered in glit and mounted on glit frames.

Mask vells of black or red net without dots are stylish.

Yellow is the color of the moment. Curtains are tied back with it, and furniture, hats and bonnets are The hair is worn high on the crown of the head. The bang may be straight or crimped.

Transparent fans of gauze or crape have painted designs of birds and landscapes upon them, and are mounted on shell, glit or pearl sticks. mounted on sizel, glit or pear sticks.

The caprice of some fashionable young ladies is to have numerous small jewelled plus fastened carclessiy

on the dress waist. Some of these little pins represent butterflies bees, cresceuts and horseshoes, and no two of them should match. Short wraps of seal-skin, velvet and plush are worn

on dressy eccasions, but the long seal or plusa domains or paletots are preferred for shopping and the prome-Japanese slippers worn by ladies and children are made of Jove-colored kid with birds, fishes and fans painted upon them in gay colors. The heels of those painted apos them and flat, but the toes run down to a sharp noint which must make the slipper uncomfortable

.... We are informed that a number of Russian Jews have DR. VINCENT ON THE SABBATH.

SUNDAY FOR THE LABORER. THE DANGER TO LABOR'S RIGHT TO BEST FROM

OPENING THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM. The Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, preached yesterday morning on the Sunday question in its relations to the opening of museums and the closing of stores and factories on Saturday afternoon. His subject was "The abbath for Man," the text being from Mark il., 27: "And He said unto them, the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." The sermon was as follows: The Jewish Sabbath in Christ's day was not for man

It gave little evidence of being an institution designed for his comfort or happiness. As explained and its keeping enforced by the Jewish teach it was a burden and a torment. Christ, in these words of our text, takes open issue with this view of the Sabbath, and points his hearers to the original design of the institution as a benefice vision of God for man's welfare. According to the Jewish teachers it would appear that man was created to keep Sabbaths, and to conform himself at any sacrifice, and in defiance of common sense, to a set of arbitrary and annoying and puerlie restrictions. According to Christ, man's rest, joy and general well-being were the first considerations, and the Sabbath was designed and ordained by His Heavenly Father to be tributary to these. The Sabbath is a means and not an end. Christ throws man and not the peculiar observance of a day into the foreground. He identifies with man's interest on this as on all other points, and speaks as the representative of the race where he says, The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath. And the divine law of the Sabbath is only one illustration of the character of the whole body of divine law. Look at the Ten Commandments. As apparent, does not God provide for your dignity and domestic peace, when He commands your children to honor you! As a property-holder, does not God throw a safeguard around your property when he forbids stealing ! Does-He not consuit your right to life and your safety in His prohibition of murder, and the sanctity of the home in the Seventh Commandment ! The Sabbath stands on precisely the same ground. It is a loving provision, designed to relax the strain of the working week, to give men time for physical recuperation, leisure, if they will use it, for ommunion with God, for sweet domestic interchanges, and for thoughts of higher things than handicraft and The whole subject is a very large and complicated one

which cannot be exhaustively treated in any single discourse. We must therefore narrow our study tof the question to a single point. I shall not argue this morning for the divine institution of the Sabbath, nor ur, the obligation of its religious observance, nor tell you what you ought or ought not to do or to read on that day. I shall consider the question merely on its lowest plane—that of rest from labor. For that is the basis of the Sabbain. It has a spiritual meaning, a spiritual use, and a spiritual obligation; but these all grow up from tse root of the original physical law that man requires one day's rest in seven. Paul's words "That was not first which was spiritual, but that which was natoral," have a very wide range. The highest spiritual developments, if we only follow them down far enough, will be found to have a side in contact with the earth. As regards the Sabbath this cuth is distinctly formulated in the original law itself. The command to keep the Sabbath holy, defined by the ords "Six days shalt thou labor, but on the Sabbath thou shalt do no work, and impose none upon others." Natural science has stood by Revelation in testifying to the beneficence of this provision. Physiology affirms, from the observation of facts, that man heeds one day's rest in seven. Its testimony is abundant and indisput able as to the physical deterioration and the shortening of life which result from the neglect of this law. We can the physical law runs up late the spiritual; that the physical rast is directly in the interest of the spiritual life. It does not prescribe how one shall spend his time on the sabbath; it prescribes that he shall have the time for worship, and meditation of his heart prompt him to these. If the pursuits of the week absorbing and keep him in contact with material things, a hate the time for worship, and meditation of his heart prompt him to these. If the pursuits of the week absorbing and keep him in contact with material things, a divine law sets him free on one day to rise above these things, if he will. It provides that no one shall interfere what this priviners; that while some men may not see it to be their duty or their priviners to spend the day religiously, they must indules their liberty with a direction of the word of the respect for those who do wish to spend it in that way. People may go on excursions and have military parades on sunday if they choose; but they must pursue these recreations in such a way as not to disturb those who prefer to assemble in churches and worship food. Treingious society is bound to conduct its worship in such a way as not to be a nuisance to its neighbors. Its rights are abridged at the point where it becomes noisy and turbuloud. But the neighbors must equally concede to it the right of worship undisturbed by the blare of brass bands or the noisy revelry of concert gardens. Here the civil law has a right to interfere in the interest of religion.

ONE DAY OF REST IN SEVEN NEEDED BY ALL.

ONE DAY OF REST IN SEVEN NEEDED BY ALL. I think that we have here a common ground on which all of us can safely and consistently stand. No matter how our views may differ in other particulars, we can all agree in standing by a divine law which enjoins the setting apart of one-seventh of the time for physical rest and recuperation. Yet even there we must guard against the extremes of Jewish legalism. We must not press even the idea of physical rest beyond, the bounds of reason and common sense. We must admit that even on the Sabbath a certain kind and amount of labor is necessary. Even the Jewish law admitted exceptions at this point, and our Lord himself justified them. When His disciples were challenged for plucking the corn on Hoard of Newtown! I am aware that the law gives health heards great power, but I never heard of it delegating to any one of them the right to levy taxes. Perhaps the Newtown Board has obtained special legislation to pass tabernacle and ate of the shew-bread, which it was unlawful for any but priests to eat. He went further, and
pointed to the priests in the temple who were commanded to offer double sacrifices on the Sabbath, and to
place upon the table bread based on that day; thus showing that the law itself actually ordained certain work to
be done on the Sabbath. It is not necessary for
us to give dimper-parties on the Sabbath which
involves the special labor of servants, neither is it necessary for us to provide for our Sabbath meals special
luxuries which involve the disturbance of worship by
the rattle of confectioners' carts; but we must eat and
drink and our food must be properly prepared.

any for us to provide for our Sabbath meals special luxuries which involve the disturbance of worship by the rattle of confectioners carts; but we must eat and drink and our food must be properly prepared.

The appointments of public worship require a certain amount of work. There are lines of business which necessitate labor on the Sarbath. The fires of an overall steamer, of a blast farnace, of a nottery, must be kept burning. These are cases where simple common sense comes into play. This question runs into others where it is not so cas; to draw the lines. Some of these, I confess, are very perplexing. It seems, for example, as if the apparatus of travel ought to be reduced to a minimum on the Sabbath. It seems that business men ought to arrange their affairs as a rule so as not to feel oblified to spend Sunday evening on railroad trains. I am very clear in the conviction that the elevated railways, all of which run somewhere in the vicinity of churches, or directly past them, ought to stop their trains during the hours of public worship, at least. Yet it seems to be undenliable that in a great city like this a certain amount of facilities for transportation must be maintained. Such

of public worship, at least. Yet it seems to be undenlable that in a great city like this a certain amount of facilities for traosportation must be maintained. Such things as these, permissible so far as they are necessary, will require a certain amount of Sabbath labor.

But the question of the greatest difficulty and delicacy arises in connection with provisions for popular recreation. And let us not be too hasty in setting down this demand, so far as it is formulated, to a godiese contempt for the Sabbath. It is pressed, I know, by a class which is avowedly and exgressively godiese; but the question is also seriously and conscientiously raised by not a few who have the weifare of the laboring classes deeply at heart, who are facing squarely the hard and formidable social problems raised by the facts of poverly and isnorance, and who clearly apprehend the dangerous factor of which all these problems include. No one of us is wise cnough to settle the entire question. It is better that we honestly and thoughtfully study 12 together, always however keeping one hand on God's law as interpreted by Christ.

To repeat in part what I have said, we are safe in assuming this much: 1. There is a divine law of the Sabbath. 2. Whatever this law may include, it distinctly contemplates the physical welfare of men, by enjoining cessation from all unnecessary toll.

3. That human law is, therefore, justified in interfering, so far as to guarantee and protect this right for all, and that while the largest liberty belongs to the individual as to his peculiar mode of employing the Sabbath hours, while nobody is to say that he must either pray or play, his mode of Sabbath-keeping is not to be such as to require his brother's toil to minister to it.

The regard force, it is said, it is the'r only day

to be such as to require his brother's toil to minister to it.

The argument as regards the working masses is put with great force. It is said, it is their only day for recreation. They are bond to nard toil during the week. They have little brightness or pleasure in their lives, and little or no opportunity for self-entiure if they desire it. Poverly stands at each door with a persistent menace in its face—every word of which is true. Therefore, it is said, humanity, Christianity, brotherly charity require that every means of healthful recreation and entertainment should be furnished these people on the Sabbath. The parks, the insecues, the galieries, the libraries, should all be thrown open. You cannot insist on these people going to church. It is unfair to confront them with the alternation of the church or the saloon. Better give them healthful and sensible diversion than to turn them adrift with no choice but worship or the rum-shop. Better give them books and pletures and curiosities than leave them to beer and didness.

THE FATAL PART OF THE ARGUMENT.

and this claim is openly preferred in the interest of such people. But if this is conceded, you see at once that the thing works unequality. It provides for the entertainment of one class at the expense of the Sabbath labor of another and very large class.

The opening of the theatres and concert salcons and opens means the work of an army of actors, singers, seene-shifters, instrumentialists, ushers, ticket-selects, and firemen. The museums and galleries require the services of attendants to guard their trensures, and to walk and light them. It is not muchful any single case. It is said, very plausibly, the amount of labor required is infinitesimal proportion to the general benefit; but when you make Sanday entertainment a social institution, and throw open all the places of amusement with their attendant refreshment-halls, with their

bands of watters, and choruses and orohesters for the yourselves confronted with a formidable agrancine of subbath toil. And I ask By what right the open of the tre- or concert gues, to say nothing of the visitor of the massums and picture galleries can claim his exemption from labor on the Sunday, and demand that this large class shall surrended their equal right to such exemption in order to minister to his entertainment or culture. The question, if raised only at a single point, like the Metropolitan Museum for armigle, remains a comparatively simple one. If that were all that is in question the claim might perhaps be conceded. It might be difficult to answer the argument that the labor of half-a-dozen attendants for half a day on Sunday would be justified by the instruction and innocent recreation of the hundreds who, it is as assumed, would crow the halfs of the museum. But, as already hinted, the concession cannot be confined to the museum. It is a concession which logically involves every entertainment which does not trench upou deceancy. The workingman bakes a perfectly fair and legitimate point, when he says "On what principle do you open to me the pictures and antiques of the museum for which I care nothing, and close agrainst me the stage and the concert which I like if it is right to give me coins and statues and musmiss on Sunday, why is it not right to give me music and plays and dances?"

But supposing all this is cenceded. Supposing we grant that the actor and the sincer, the waiter and the usher, the volinist and the trumpeter, are all to be kept at work on Sunday to minister to the rest of the multi- under the right to give me coins and statues and musmiss on Sunday to minister to the rest of the multi- under the rest of the multi- under the concert which like it is a right for all except musicless and actors and waiters and others whose business it is to furnish entertainment. In short, for the principle of the universal, it is a right for all except musicless and anctors and waiters and othe

LAW MAKING IN NEW-JERSEY.

SPARING ADDITIONS TO THE STATUTES.

THE ANTICIPATED COMMITTEES - AN EXCESS OF REVENUE. (FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17 .- The Legislature

fell tuto the swing of work easily last week. The remarkably small number of bilis presented, so far, is a cheerful sign that the members are taking heed of the oft-repeated admonition that the increase of laws means the weakening of the law. The custom of pushing through almost any bill that a constituent may be willing to offer has prevailed in the past to an unfortunate extent and the most useful members, at times, have been those who voted " no " from principle. The committees will probably be announced to-morrow evening. In the senate President Griggs will not have much difficulty It is said that Mr. Fish, of Essex, will be chairman of the judiciary, in place of Mr. Youngblood, and this is the only important change discussed. Both houses will meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening and the mill of legislation will begin to grind on Tuesday. The Newark people will endeavor to push through the first bill, an important measure limiting appropriations for the public and fire commissions of that city. The report of the commission appointed city. The report of the commission appointed fast winter to rebuild the burned portion of the State Capitol will be made to the Assembly soon. The commissioners will endeavor to explain why they did not carry out their instructions to rebuild the Capitol as it was before the fire. The insurance companies appraised the loss at \$22,000, and \$50,000 was appropriated. The commissioners adopted plans for a larger building, spent \$15,000 in laying a foundation, and then left the matter, estimating that \$225,000 would be required to finish the structure. The debate on the report promises to be one of the liveliest incidents of the session.

The bill to secure the erection of a bridge across the Morris Canal gap at Washington-st. Jersey City, will come in soon, and it will be pushed as it never has begin

come in soon, and it will be pushed as it never has begin before.

The fact that the State revenues this year will probably exceed the ordinary expenses by \$250,000 leads maturally to the suggestion of a namber of schemes for the absorption of this sum, and the advancement of many interests, some of which are plainly not of a public character. There is, however, quite enough of absolutely necessary work to be done without branching out into a wine field of speculative expenditure. The condition of the Reform School for Boys, which so shocked the Legislature when the members visited the institution last winter, has been somewhat improved under the intelligent direction of the Reform School Committee and especially Assemblyman Marphy, but a permanent change for the better necessitates a marked increase in the appropriation for the school.

PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIES.

IRON AND STEEL-RAILROADS-AN INCREASED OUT-PUT OF COAL. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.-The leading iron

and steel industries of this State, which have recently experienced such an improved demand for their produets, and in consequence advanced prices, have discovered within the past week that they would have to slacken their pace in this latter respect. The National Association of Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers met here a few days since and concluded that it was better to have a large output t reasonable compensation than a small output at large prices. from has not lost any of its price, but most of the furnaces have been sold up, and the market is less active. Conservative members of the trade are urging caution against making advances, and the Thomas Iron Company will increase its capacity and furnish at December rates, if necessary, to prevent further advances, and at the same time prevent a large number of other furnaces from going into blast. The steel call makers are disposed to take a conservative view of the situation, and let prices remain where they are. The demand has fallen off, but the manufacturers nat further orders will come later on, as there are even or eight hundred miles of railroad to be built

The action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in paralleling the Reading Railroad lines for more than 100 miles up the Schnylkill Valley and into the anthractic regions, has been interpreted as meaning that the former company intends breaking up the authractic business of the latter. An officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company states that the line will be extended on to its own mines in the Lozerne region. It is calculated that it will give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company another market for the tradic brought in from its Western lines.

A review of the business situation in this city shows that in nearly all lines of manufacture and in mercantile circles preparations are being made for a good spring trade. A largely increased demand is expected from all interior points of the State with the general improvement of business. Recent reports show a largely increased capacity in manufactures; bestiles this, the trade of Philadelphia with outside points is growing rapidity. The action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in

trade of Philadelphia with outside points is growing rapidly.

The producers of anthracite and bituminous coal product a groatly increased output of these fucis this year. The anthracite producers predict a groduction in 1885 of 35,000,000 tons, against 31,380,000 in 1885, and the soft coal men feel warranted in estimating the their production will be at least 4,000,000 tons. In excess of what it was in 1885. These estimates are based upon the increase in manufactures of all kinds. It is not believed, however, that the prices obtained will be what they were last year, as the two fucin must stand the test of a severe competition. Manufacturers assert that the coal companies must make them concreasions, and it is only by reasen of that that they will be able to successfully meet the changing values of manufactured articles.

MELTING SNOW MAKES FADING SMILES

THE ROAD HOUSES MOURN OVER THE FEW SLEIGHS OUT IN THE SLUSH.

There is a look of settled melancholy on Gabe" Case's face and as he sits on the glass-encased porch of his Jerome-ave, hostelry and gazes at the conclomeration of slush and mud in the road in front of him one would think he had lost his last friend. He has given himself up to sadness and malaria. There isn't even animation enough in his two-hundred-and-nifts pounds of avoirdupois to wake up Joe, the fat boy, so Joe sleeps in a corner in undisturbed happiness. "Gabe says there is no doubt but that the Guif Stream has changed and that winter has gone into summer quarters.

Seventh ave, is bare and all the road houses suffer. Those the furthest up the road suffer the most. With the ceasing of the merry jingling of the sleigh bell, the ratiling of coin as it drops into the road-house keepers' till also ceased. True, the more enthusiastic of road-drivers had their trotters barnessed to buggles and took their usual drives, stopping at their favorite places, but they were few in number. The great majority were out to cutters and contented themselves with driving about Central Park, where the sleighing was at least fair. The good-natured Park policemen accommodatingly turned their heads as the trotters dashed by at more than the regulation eight-miles an-hour speed. The best sleighing was on the west side of the Park, and there it was that the finest equine display could be seen. In addition to the trotters, there were, or course, the family sleich, with pater-familias giving his youngsters a last ride before the snow should entirely disappear and the three horse Russian drosky of the man of fashion attractive only from its uncathiness.

true. Therefore, it is said, humanity, Caristanity brotherly charity require that every means of healthful recreation and entertainment should be furnished these people on the Sabbath. The parks, the museums, the gaineres, the libraries, should all be thrown open. You cannot insist on these people going to church. It is unfair to confront them with the alternation of the church or the saloon. Better give them healthful and sensible diversion than to turn them adriff with ne choice but worship or the rum-shop. Better give inem hooks and pletures and curiosities than leave them to beer and ideness.

THE FATAL PART OF THE ARGUMENT.
All this, I repeat, is most plausible and forceful. But the museums and libraries are only an entering wedge. If one section of the laboring class may claim that the museums should be opened, another class may, with equalty good reason, say we do not care for pictures, or curiosities, but we do care for masic and theatricals, and therefore the theatres and the consert-halls and the opened for the one of the Sabbath—and this claim is openly preferred in the interest of such people. But if this is conceded, you see at once that the thing works unequalty. It provides for the entertainment of onc class at the expense of the subbath labor of another and very large class.

The opening of the theatres and concert saloons and operas means the work of an army of actors, singers, and of the concert saloons and operas means the work of an army of actors, singers, and the concert saloons and operas means the work of an army of actors, singers, and the series of the subbath labor of another and very large class.

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The opening of the theatres and concert saloons and operas means the work of an army of actors, singers, and the class of the subbath lab

STRANGLED BY A PELLOW-LUNATIC. CINCINNATI, Jan. 17 .- Jacob Leeper, the

lunatic who was found dead in his bed at the Longview Insane Asylum yesterday morning with marks of violeuce on his person, died from arrangulation. It has been learned that he had a quarrel and fight with his room-mate, Joseph Butler, on Friday night, and Butler undoubtedly strangled him in bod.